ACADEMY OF MUSIC—" Rigoletto"

RIJOT OPERA HOUSE—" T. & Sow Flower."

BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Clodercha."

Lave Julatra Out First Families."

FIFTH AVENUE THEA RE—" An American Girl."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—" Revels."

JATEON "QUARE THEATRE—" Bazel Kirke."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—" My PATHET."

LARK INHATER " AIX."

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
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ICUNCED IN HUNACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MIRRING.

Foreign.-I ere has been a root in Conton. It warea some freech priests were assumed. The Pro-son La di g was opened jester as.
The first steamer of the Monarch La blocks distributed in Hall for New-York. Seven persons tave Lee- k fled by a radiway collision at Hersial, Bei-Bre b. Nucs ty Handleap Pia e at Newmarket yes-

as ett- that the pesemark on the Morev le ter is not or bons, waived an examin get dille. tion at Caleage ve terday. A new securi watch is to care for infants and children has beincorporated at Albany, ==== A for in Lyon yes) rde caused all ss of nearly \$150,000. General Grant made a rought pro-

at Rochester yest raisy. General Graffell in a pleasant voot from his old college frie ds an constring to veserday, —— An English show his her seized off the Perfectorst by a United States revenue currer. f recommon American waters without map re-- A) opinion fom the Afternes-General's on see of New-York City, is problemed, and the Tressery Department at Wishington yesterd y parcin of 400,000 sames of the saver for commer-CHA AND SUBSTRANT - Colonel Robert 4s. Toyet

so induresca a great meeting of business men i a mes the charges ag up his client, but John S. voters think ? Lapour confirms them. Several witnesses were examined vesterila to regard to the ableged recovered a verdict for overcharge of ducy on wearing spaced - The University hab gave a respond to Lioura Hoghes. The American Gen Taphical Society Lave a reception to Li-glenaur Serwitka, - tiold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.82 cents, Sto ks. serive and busyant, later teaching, but cosing

THE WEATHER -TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or threat-ning and warmer weather, with chances of rain. Thermometer yesterday Lignest, 43°; lowest, 35°; sverage, 4034°.

BHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HAVCOCK From the Staumton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880.

'Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were THUS CALE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH PREY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men was poured forts their life blood on Viigenea's soil, and do no accardon then now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket." - Wale Hampton, at the needing in the interest of Democratic harmony in Vir-sinio, at Sciences, July 26, 1880.

From your prominent become als of Stainton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, again the speech of tieneral Wad-Hampton, activered in Status en, on the 26th M July V.- nave also read the report thereo put haned in The Valvy Virginian on the 20 of July and hereby certify that tent report was sub-tha-tially correct. Arch BALO G. STUART,

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST VOTE FOR HANCOCK. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

Dean Siz: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheeffully miroduce and orgether said of bil, sace as you need, but with the present Beamocratic Mouse pension bils do not have much favor. one a most impossible to get consideration oil at ail, and when considered, its chi-General who is at the head of the Pension Committee in the Scuate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to press. It we are not be at an probable, ther-fore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thinks torr is anything in the matter if will very conductly act in the matter. Very traly, F. E. Battenoover. E. W. CCHRIDEN, esq.

The trial of Philp proceeds, but his accomplices, the managers of the Democratic Na- ing no real effort for the Presidential ticket. tional Committee and the Democratic enters. But the speeches of General Grant and Senator having no tear of jail before their eyes, still suck to the forgery. There are only three Penmylvania, while showing that these stories working days left, and it will be a good enough he until after election. Truly nothing in the | the Democrats to circulate other and equally Democratic campaign is more characteristic of [false stories about Republicans of less note. the party than its ending.

All the fighting-ground is crowded with Republican orators, and the air is electric with Republican enthusiasm. While General Grant and Mr. Conkling are speaking in the western end of the State, there are more meetings at this end than the most zealous Republican | idence in a few Eastern States that this profes-

listeners can do justice to. One of the best of them was last night's meeting at Cooper Union, at which the independent Republican element was largely represented. President Seelye, Charles Francis Adams, jr... Wayne MacVeigh, and Brayton Ives spoke and their speeches are reported elsewhere. Te-night Chauncey M. Depew will speak at Checkering Hall before the Republican Central Campaign Club.

Yesterday's meeting of business men in Wall-st, was probably the largest and most earnest public meeting held on the historic ground in tront of the Sub-Treasury since the War or the Union, Indeed, it may well be q estioned whether even the great meetings of war times excelled it, inasmuch as every available such of space was tilled. Large delegations of business in a marched from various parts of the city to the meeting, and the gathering was, in all, a most impressive one. Calonel I gersell's speech, of waich we give a full report, was received with great entausiasm. The whole demonstration was a be gld centrest to the recent aspearance of Mr. Argust B Imont and a battation o cotton brokers who tried to make a show of strength in the comme cial world for the highly deectent and already sefu et candidate of Gov-

William H. Wicklam, once Mayor of New-You., a salvays been a counted a v ry good is more t, and M., Wiesh m signs the call for the non-partis n meeting to-night at Cooper Institute, to declare that there shall be "no digrator in New-York," and that we shall have "non-securit a public schoots." H bry illavemeyer, Sancuel J. Tilden's Iriend, Denocerst, and Mr. Havemey-racens the same as Mayer, George W. Quint rd, Alfred T. Ackers, Rosseit Engs, and other wed-known Democrats take part in this protest. Let the 16.00 m eding be the emphatic de Lication of the will on the chizens of N w-York, without regard to diff reacce of openion in National issues, that a slagic sectional not grasp threfourths of the votes in the boos wich decid's the apportionm at of the public school

The Irish agriculture continues to assume a -graver aspect delly. Mr. Patiel has answered the threatened prosecutions by using language which implies that he would recommend armed force if he thought it had a tan chance of success, The Batts's Government said asparently h schiles wieth r to surrow coescion or conciliation. Public opinion to England favors harsh measures, but the Conservatives, who are the most elemocous for that course, would be the first to rejoice at secure the Gov To ment involved in the people vittes which athand State trials in Lieband It would and to reade the studion elegret it Mr. Godstone would say want remodes, if any, he patents to propose for the less get vances It is probable that he is not altogether two se to such agitation as will give his party Mr. Keene's herse Foxball won the just reas noter institutive regical reforms.

> We commend to those D mocrats who are still prepared to vote for Mr. Grace for Mayor of New-Yirk because he received the Consul at Call o, now Consus, and notice

TO D. UBITING POTERS.

foregry by Kon and Philo. === Wolcon Asser | We are at the close of a Presidential compaign of extraordinary importance. Some voters there are, without donb , who still hold their opinions in abey, ace, waiting until all the facts have been presented and all the arguments hea d, before arriving at a final decision. Many more, unquestion bly, started with a firm behef that G ne al Hancock and the D mocratic party ought to succeed, who h ve found that benef shaken by the course of events and the reasonings submitted, and who are to-day in a position of doubt. There has been no e her political campaign for many years in which there was proof of so great a change of opinions during its progress, as there has been within the last month. To the voters who still hesitate, one consideration may now with reason be pre-

Have not the events of the campaign made it clear that the Democratic party, as now constitoted, is the party of false pretences and fraud? Has not the course of the contest made it plain that the Democratic party is dishonest in its professions and methods, and unworthy of the confiderce of voters who mean to do the best they can for their country?

At the outset, the Democratic party resorted to a false pretence, in putting great stress upon the issue of the disputed election in 1876. while it exposed its own insincerity by refusing a nomination to the candidate who was alleged to have been then defrauded. Fair men have had good reason to consider whether, in keeping up the charge of fraud in 1876, the Democratwere not guilty of rank hypocrisy. And again, at the outset the Democrats professed to be in favor of hard money, and yet they have spared no effort at any time to effect a trade with the extreme soit-money men, in Maine, Virginia, Indiana and elsewhere. And again, from the beginning of the contest the air has been fided with false stories of the resusal of Republicans to support General Garfield, when the fact is that no candidate ever has been more warmly, zealously and unitedly supported by his whole party. The falsiders even went so far as to report all over the country that General Grant had said that 'he would vote for Huncock, and that Senators Conkling and Cameron were mak-Conking, and the work done in New-York and were false from the beginning, have only led

The conduct of the Democratic party as to the tariff question has been essentially deceptive and dishonest throughout. Proclaiming at first the free trade purposes which really inspire the great majority of its members, the party made a nomination for the Presidency which was calculated and intended to give con-

sion was a mere hollow sham. Finding that | the next two or three days he will give his pernot enough, the same party now tries to make the people believe, in the face of its record for forty years, its votes in Congress, and its platform of this very year, that it is really in favor of Protection- a Protection as complete as the

Republican party itself has given. Add to this the resort to violence at the South, and to fraud everywhere, in support of a candidate whe professes to desire "a free ballot and a fair count "I After the frauds in Alabama and the frauds attempted in Indiana, and the brutal resort to force in doubtful Southern counties, surely the candid voter must be convinced that the Democratic professions in the respect are false and fraudulent. To crown all, this party tries to saccred by issuing, at the very end of the contest, a forged letter, purporting to be by the Republican can idate. And even after the forgery has been proved, after the can lidate has indignantly repuliated the letter, after the forger has been arrested, the Democratic managers continue to circulate this letter, and some Democratic journals persist in pretending that it is genuine.

Is such a party wor by of the confidence of honest men? Is it worthy of the association and suprort of men who have any self-respect, decency, or se se of just ce?

NEW-YORK IN CONGRESS. The Republicans of this State have seldom presented a higher average of cancidates for Congress than saving the present campaign. It is true that they can nardly hope to gain on their present proportion of members, inasmuch as the delegation to the XLVIth Congress was elected in that memorable year when the Republicans close 98 out of 128 Assemblymen, and left the Democrats only usue out of tauty-time Cons is been regarded as a steadygoing gressmen. That was a tidal wave which even a Presidential year may not repeat. But the call is f ver of the election o. Waliam Dowd Republican party can, through the high character of its nominers and the strong popular current in behalf of the Republican ticket, hold every Dis rict it carried then.

A remarkable proportion of the Republican ea didates are Congressmen who have been renomicated for faulful service. The list begins with S. B. Chutea en in the HIId District, and ond-win Heary Van Aeronan in the XXXIIId. Seventeen members in all, or one-mil the eaire occupation, have been renominated on the Republican side. They are beides those atready in ntioned: General McCook, in the Valida Destrict, L. P. Morton in the XIra, Gen e 1 John H. Keteham in the XIVth, Walter A. Wood and John liammend to the XV11th and AVIII.b, and from the AXIId to the XAXIson unbowen line of renommations-Warner liller, Cy us D. Prese tt, J south Mason, Frank Hiscock, John H. Camo, E bridge G. Lapoum, Jesemah W. Dwight, David P. Rehardson, John Van Voorsie, and Richard Crowley. A ounto r of these renoming tions may been made in wise violation of the unhappy precedent which in the interior of this State too often amus a member to two terms. Mr. Hiscock triumphed ever this rule in a locality where it has usually governed other offices as we l, and Mr. Lapham, Mr. Camp, and Mr. Dalight were dso placed in the field as are in declares of it. Tars prejudice has never exacted to any extent in this aid neighboring civies, and Mr. Contreasden and G. neral McCook d. d not have to contend with it. General K. telam, in the Poughkeepste District, has aconeved the extraordinary honor communion of his party, the add toma fac s of a rinch come a lon. It is not necessary to respecting his record presented elsewhere. We | call the toll of these names again to show which beg them especially to read the only d fence of these gentlemes have rendered especial serwhich has yet own made to THE TERRENE'S vice to the country in the House of Retresentacharges-the letter from Mr. Coadert. If this lives. Their works are known, and, above all, is the best answer Mr. Grace can make, to their constituents, it is pleasant to be able it would have been better not to have to say, as we are entirely within bounds in doanswered at all. We beg them also to mg, that the reelection of every resominated read the letter of the British Vices Republican Congressman is assured. That means a majority of the delegation to begin

brother and partner to certain corrupt. In the remaining Districts, as in these, the Kings County hood, in Government bonds at transactions there. Lastly, we beg them to mere reading or the opposing names is sufficient part, \$21.800,000; at the market prices and pender the declaration of to show which side presents the better condi-Mr. John S. Toppan, vece-president of date, in the Isi District the Republican cardithe Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, | date is ex-Setutor John A. King, a man of the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, date is ex-Schafer John A. King, a man of that Tirk Tribunes's statements concerning the Union Mutual Marine Insurance Company, date is ex-Schafer John A. King, a man of almost 40 cems on every dodar are nevested that Tirk Tribunes's statements concerning the Control of the Con tog Mr. Grace to we been well within the truth. historic name is a guarantee of his character Mr. Tappan had official knowledge of Mr. and abouty. He has a considerable Democratic Well Street, yes orday, —— At a news recting Mr. Tarpan had official knowledge of Mr. and abit y. He has a considerable Democratic at Coope Union, Brayton Ives, Charles Francis Grace's transactions at that time, and evim in jority to contend against, but he will win, if Ada r. j. and others addressed the Independently does not think Mr. Grace fit to be the people of the District know enough to prefet dom Remotions. — Mr. Grace's lawyer Mayor of New-York. What do the honest a trained public man to a young polo player of the calibre of Peir Belmont. In the Hd District the Republicans have indorsed Laure. O'Reilly, Independent Democrat, who is a candid te for reelection against a Ring Democrat. In the VIIth District the voters have the chance to secure one of the best Congressmen they ever had- William W. Astor, a man who has always shown an active interest in the laboring classes a d in the German population. Alexand r Faylor, jr., in the XIIth District, Chules T. Pierson in the XIVth, Thomas Cornell in the XVth, and S. O. Vanderpoel in the XVlth, all have Dem cratic majorities to contend with, but all are working leard, and all are men of the kind who ought to be seen in Washington. The election of Abraham X. Patker in the XIXth District. Geo.ge West in the XXth, Perris Jacobs, jr., in the XXIst, and Myron P. Bush in the XXXIId, is assured.

New-York State did its best two years ago to win the House of Representatives back 'rom the Solid South. The Republicans of other Stat's need have no fear that the splended front it presented then will be broken on Tuesday.

All our reports from Connecticut are of the most cheering character. In all parts of the State there are evidences of unbounded enthusiasm for the national and local candidates, and a fixed determination to wipe out the stain which brought Messrs. Eaton and Barnum into the United States Senate. The Presidential nominations for St te officers, Congressmen, and the subordinate offices; the State Committee has done splendid work in organizing and conducting the canva-s, and the party is thoroughly narmonicas and united. But with ber that the State is always close and doubtful; that they are confronted by a party as untiring as it is unscrapulous; and that they cannot afford to relax their efforts or omit any bonest and honorable means-and they will use no other-to secure the victory within their grasp.

There is good reason to believe that these last two or three days of the campaign will be devoted to the most desperate endeavors on the part of the Democrats of Connecticut to turn the tide so monfestly setting against them, and save that State at least out of the general wreck of their fortunes. Mr. English, their

sonal attention to the Connecticut canvass. What that means the people of Connecticut, and for that matter of the whole countrysince the disclosures of the past fortn ght-do

not need to be told. In the e circumstances we hope the Republicans of Connecticut will see the need of continual vigilance and persistent and unremitting activity from this time to the closing of the polls on Tuesday. There is need of special watchfulness against fraudulent voling and counting in the larger towns and cities, and against the manifold corrupt practices of the Democratic managers in the towns that are close and doubtful. Remember that the fight is against an unscrupmous enemy with unusual resources at his command.

FREE TRAD : IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Democrate leaders in New-Jersey are laboring desperately to prove that they repumate the atticle of the Confederate Constitution favoring Free Trade, which the Cancinnati Convention adopted as a part of its platform. Fortunately, the voters of that State are intel agent, and they do not forget the secord of the men who are begging for their votes.

George C. Luslow, for example, the Democrasse candidate for Governor, is masquerading be ore the people as a good Protectionist. Now, in 1868, while Mr. Ludlow was president of the State Senate, Senator Hobart presented peritions from the sick manufacturers, requesting the Legislature to deacht the Wood Tariff oil, theo pending. Senaier Hobart also introduced resolutions setting forth the benef that the Woo | Tariff bill, if it became a law, would prove detrimental to American industry, and requesting the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from New-Jersey to oppose the passage or said ball. Mr. Ludlow and six Senators, all Democrats, voted to lay the resolutions on the table until the next day -which, being the last full day of the session would have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the bill. In the House of Assembly Bufus Blodgett led the opposition to the bill, and Mr. Blodgett is the Democratic candidate or the S-nate from Ocean County. Mr. Randoubts netively adding Mr. Biodgett as a friend who will help resurn him to the United States Senate, and in a letter to the Manhatian Club, wanten in 1874, and republished in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, Mr. Randolph asquees too position of an advanced F ee Frad r. Trare are Lemocrats in New-Jersey who

elieve in the dictrine of Protection. They will probably besitate before voting for Ludlow or Bloogett, or any candidate for the Senate or Assembly who will favor the election of Mr. Randolph. A straight Republican ticket is the only safe one for New-Jersey Protectionists in

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS. No doubt many a savines bank depositor, whose money is laid away in one of the great savings banks of New-York or Brooklyn, says to blesself that, no matter how a Democratic victory might nure broaness, it could not injure his bank account. Let mm read these few figures, which may shed some light upon that sund cithe savings banks in New-York State

have invested in United States bonds, at

par, \$120,000,000; at market value, \$15.2,100,000. fac number of depositors July 1, 1880, was 912,000. The savings banks or New-York City have in these bones, at par, \$73,500,000; at market vame \$79,740,000. The total number of city deposito s July 1 was 483,453; he total , monut of a posits in the city, \$184,316,000. Forty cents out of every donar deposited in the savings broks of New-York Cry are invested by Government conds. The savings banks or posite amounted to \$17,647,000. Kings County, there are, 640,000 savings bank deposito.s bold \$193,000,000, at market parces, in Government bonds. Every one of these men is interested in seeing the price of these bonds sustained, for, as we have said. nearly one-half of every dollar he has in a savings bank is invested in them. Their price in niways strengtheaed by a Re, ablacia vic. ery and always souker by a Democratic victory their proud position to-day in the markets of the world is the work largely of Republican tin neiers, and it has been achieved in spite of the persistent opposition of the Democratic party to almost every healthful and necessary Smacmi measure ever proposed in Congress. Woich is the saler course-to leave the Government in the hands of the men who have made Covernment bonds worth want they are, or to put it into the hands of men who may exhaust the Tre sary with a thousand schemes of internal improvements in the South, with the payment of claims, etc., and was will, at the lest, be sure to leave the credit of the Governmen. worse off than they found it ?

How many savings bank depositors are there who know that the savings banks of these two cities have aiready suffered heavily through the financial methods of Southern Democrats? The reports of the Bank Superintendent for 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879, show that eight savings banks in New-York and Kings Counties invested money in the bonds of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louissana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Some of the investments were made before the war; some of de eat in 1876 and all traces of the period in bonds issued before the war; some in bonds issued after the first-scaling down was made by the States. These eight banks held \$1,218,610 ticket has been strengthened by invariably good in these bonds, which were then appraised as only \$365,000. Since then many of them have been repudiated entirely, and some are still in default on their interest. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank failed because of ite losses in Somhera bonds. The Sixpenny failed, and lost all this, Connecticut Republicans must remem- many thousands of dollars through them. The total loss on all is likely to foot up \$1,000,000 -all of which comes out of the pockets of New York and Brooklyn savings bank depositors.

Does the depositor in the solvent banks of to-day ask how this concerns him? Simply because the Democrats of the South who committed these acts of repudiation deliberately and without shame, to-day control the Congress of the United States. Every important measure which is supported by the Democrats of that body is first submitted to the caucus. When every Democratic Senator and Representative unwilling candidate for Governor, has his pride is present, this consists of 190 Congressmen, and enlisted in the matter, and will spare nothing 126 of them are from the South. Twenty-two to save Limself the mortification of defeat. It committee chairmen out of forty-two in the is known that the Democratic managers have | House, and seventeen out of twenty-eight in the money in abundance and that word has gone | Senate, are Southern men. The Southern out that there is no limit to the supply nor any Democrats control Congress now as absolutely restrictions upon expenditure. Against the as they would control the President if General discouragement engendered by recent disasters. Hancock should be elected. They favored these they have the inspiration of an overflowing acts of repudiation at a time when most, if not treasury and the desperation of men who are all, of the States were able to pay their debts. staking all upon a last chance. They have in Repudiation is not regarded as theft in the

depositor want to put 40 cents out of every dollar he has saved at the mercy of these men?

"SUPPOSE."

The World says: "Suppose that on the morning of the last day of the battle of Gettysburg the citizens of Pennsylvania had been told: 'In seventeen years' time, and during a month in which General Longstreet will be "'travelling in Europe as a M nister Plenipo-" tentiary appointed by a Republican Admi is-'tration, the leaders of the Republican party, 'including an ex-President, will be travelling "'at home for the purpose of denouncing " General Hancock as a sympathizer with rebel "claims and otherwise unworthy of the confi-'dence of his country '?" Well, suppose they had been told so. And suppose they had oven told also that of all that invading rebel army, General Longstreet would be the only con spicaous officer or man who would not be supporting Hancock for the Presidency as the candidate of the party to which the renels belonged, and which all through the war symp thized with the rebellion; and suppose they had been told at the same time that General Hancock's opponents in this political struggle were the men who fought by his side at Gettysburg and the party which put General Hancock's army in the field and carried on the war against the rebel invaders.

Suprose the citizens of Pennsylvania had been told these things seventeen years ago, what then? Would they have said: "These "two great parties and these two armies must have changed sides, while Hancock and Longstreet have stood still in their original places ?" or would they have said: "Then Longstreet will become a Union man and Hancock will go over to the enemy." Individuals often change sides, but there is no known instance

A R. BEL-RULED CONGRESS. The almost invariable preference of the solder, when leaders are to be chosen and sues which it does not understand. the rewards of politics to be distributed, has sel som been more incisively stated than in Mr. Cristicid Johnson's letter printed in another part of this is-ue. His analysis of the records of m mbers of the present Congress is made from He withdrew from the ticket yesterday, and a loyal official information, and the proof is overwhelming. It does not stop with the fact that there are seventy Confederate soldiers among | Cook's temoval was a letter from The Tribungs the Democrats of Congress, and only ten ex-Union soldiers. It includes the civil records of many of these men, some of whom served the Confederacy elsewhere than in her armies, some nothing offices under her Government, and others keeping up a fire of disaffection in the British market with another long libel on rear of the Northern soldiers. In order to his own country." Mr. Smalley's letter, with enforce the political moral of Mr. Johnson's startling headlines, has been published as an letter, we have prepared the following exhibit, advertisement in the Philadelphia papers, and based upon his examination of the Official | the uproar excited was so great that Mr. Cook was Directory of Congress: DEMOCRATS IN THE TWO HOUSES.

I nited States Senate. Confederate soldiers
Confederate office-no ders
Secessionists, without cities adonists and Northern allies...... 38 Remount uncompromising Union men..... Total Democratic strength..... Home of Lepresentatives.
Confederate soldiers.

75

Unto the the the territory of the territ The analysis of the Democratic majority in e Lower House is necessarily incomplete wing to the meagreness of the information supposed by the Official Directory. Of the 153 Democratic members of that body, sixtywe either fought for or held office under the Secessionists. This fact speaks for itself, and it is searcely worth while to classify the remander so as to find out precisely how many sympathized with secession epeals or seeretiy, how many acquired an infamous repulation as Northern Copperheads, and how few were uncompromising Union men. In the Upper House the information is more definite. More than one-balt of the Democratic Senators were Confederates, three-fourths were ul rasecessionists and blatant Copperheads, and pine-terths were disloyal, for in time of treason and open rebellion a time-serving neutrality is disloyalty. Not only are the soldiers and office-holders of the Confederacy present in everwhelming numbers, but they control the business of both houses. The battmen of fifty-nine out of 102 committees of both houses are Southerners and almost wishout exception former Confederat's. Even those who suppose they have fully recognized the ascendancy of the anti-Union element in the Democratic party may be a little surprised upon reading this statement to see how complete that ascendancy is, and to see how carefully the posts of honor have been divided up among rebels and rebel sympathizers, with scarcely a Union man showing himself anywhere. The place for Union men in the governing councils of the Democratic party is away in the rear; in the Republican party it is in the very front. That is a difference which means a good deal.

INFORMATION SOUGHT AND OBTAINED. This welcome conundrum appeared in The World

newspaper vesterday:
Suppose that ex District-Attorney Waterbury had sworn out a warrant for the arrest of a reporter of The Indixx who had how let he in zhoover I suppose he had the Mariar Cooper for the warrant-and the

Not one, neighbor. Not a column; no, not a line. On the contrary, nothing less than a whole column would suffice to contain THE TRIBUNE'S joy at the spectacle or Belizhoover in court, either in person or by proxy. We have tried by all sorts of blandishments to entice him thither, but he will not ome. We should be entirely calm in submitting to the "partisan purpose" of such a presecution. The "denunciation" would, we are sure, be found in the columns of the same Democratic journals which are so zealously defending their pet torger.

There is an opinion among experts in vital statisties that the Democratic party has just about five days life in it. Some of the more enthusiastic go so far as to say that after next Tuesday it may snow signs of life for a week or two, and may the have a little precious while for repentance. Of the causes of this impending demise, there are many and different opinions; the best favors suicide, and it is that to which we ourselves incline, An ordinary defeat would not have killed the party; over and over again it has been beaten within an inch of its life, and has saved its life by that meh. But never in its whole history was it in such a mes before. Ever since its National Convention it has had nothing but bad itek; but even this would not have proved so fatal, if the Father of Lies had not addition the weight of Chairman Barnum's South; they call it "readjusting," and have no string of mendacities as the world has ever been will best tend to promote our welfere as active cooperation, with the probability that for horror of it. Does the New-York or Brooklyn called upon to believe, and has persisted in disbe- a Republic. It this be true, it is our duty to exclude

lieving. Even if this apparently moribund party should make another effort to elect a President, four years hence, it will hardly permit Mr. Barnum to manage matters for it. His notion of a canvass will, after next Tuesday, have received such a rebuke that no Democratic National Committee will ever try it again, even if there should ever be another Democratic National Committee. Perhaps the present Committee is not quite satisfied with its experiments; and if so, there is ample time for the explosion of a few more bombshells. Mr. Gardeld might be charged with quite a miscellaneous lot of high and low crimes, and no end of misdemeanors, before next Tuesday; and many of them there would be no time to disprove. Perhaps that would be as good a way of dying "game" as any. Tele. graph offices, of course, are on their guard; we do not think anything can now be done in the way of a fresh forgery; but a good broad statement that General Gartield once misused his grandmother, and now neglects to provide for his family, might lend an epic dignity to the Democratic death-bed.

The Herald, h ving made a virulent personal

attack upon Mr. John Kelly, interspersed flings at his race and religion, with is now affleted with a sudden concern lest THE THIBU E's production of indesputable testimony from the foremost business men of this city to the personal matitivess of Mr. John Ketly's candidate for Mayor, smould in ture good citizens to vote for him. "But," to use us own words, "at the close of an excittag canva s, it is, pernaps, idle to look for either reasonnals or consistent conduct in" The Herald. For some years it screamed itself back in face over the gangers from Grant and Grantism. Within three warks of the Convention Grant actually carried the delegation from his own State, and The Herald instantly lost what little head it had,flopped, bailed Grant as the coming and rightful cancidate, and this trated its "enterprise" with long columns of biography of "General Gran , the n'xt President." One such silly exaliof two armies or two great parties swapping tion of anprincipled ignorance ought to last even The Herald for a twelvemonth. Its sole principle in the present municipal campaign is understood to be "Gunny" Bed ord. It should not become rimentous by passing Democratic party for a Rebel over a Union | beyond that safe and fa whar ground to larger is-

> A curious and edifying event has happened in Philadelphia politics. Mr. Joel Cook, the American correspondent of The London Times, was the Repunhean nominee for Con-roller. He is so no longer, merciant of the old Republican school was addinated in his place. The propelling power of Mr. London correspondent, written on Augu t 28, 1879, and beginning: "I should have been gla I to have missed Tuesday's Times. It would have saved. me the annoyance of remarking once more on the performance of its Philadelphia correspond ut, This gentleman has thought fit to supply the forced to withdraw. He has for years been a per sistent and reckless libeller of his own constru His letters gre made up about equally of sland-rous statements and false intelligence, and he mixed the dose so strong in the case Mr. Smalley alluded to that The Times itself was moved to rebuke him. At

The Superb should remark andibly that forgary s merely a "local issue

Where is your fresh roorback, Barnom ? It won't do to have a full now. There are still a lew decent Democrats left whom you can drive over to Gar-field if you will whoop 'er up lively for three days

Was there ever such a spectacle? A great political party enters upon the last days of a Presidential campaign asking to be put in power solely because to has torged a letter against the other party's candidate! No other issue is presented. The party piatform has been declared a he, and the party's candidate has been forced to show that he s as ready to break a pledge as to make one.

General Hancock is said to be disgusted with pol-

Can any man name a single first-class reason why the Democratic party, under the lend of Giornus Local Issue Hancock and Forgery Barnam, should be not a now of This question has been asked g in and again for the has four months, but the

The workingmen can make "Chines labor" sure in this country by voting for Haucock and a "tauff for revenue only." Manufacturers will be compeded to hire Chinamen then to compete with European labor. Let the American laborer put this in his nepe and shocke it.

The whole country holds its nose as the Demo-

Congressman Rando'ph Tucker, of Virginia, in the course of an elaborate argument for free trace, made in Congress on May 8, 1878, said: "Great Britain opens her arms to our products; we close our doors against hers. Now, what a market for our raw material, for our products, if we would only take the hand which tirent Britain extends to us for free trade between us." That is sound Democrate docume. That is what the Solid South and its at y, the Northern Democratic party, oclieve. How does it strike the Irish laborer, and the American labour T Do they wish to extend their hands for tree trade and exchange their wages for British wages T

A "tarift for revenue only" would make Chinese cheap labor the only salvation of American manu-

We field Scott was the tast regular candidate of he Whig party. Winfield Scott Hancock is likely o be the last regular can helate of the Democratic party. The name seems to be an uncommon able one with which to head a funeral procession.

The chief Tammany organ, The Evening Express, shows a good deal of natural uneasiness about the tariff question. It beseeches the workingmen to burn the "faise and misleading documents, staffed with hes about the tariff," sent out by the Republicans, and implores them to go to the Democratic Headquarters for "facts and arguments which explain and illustrate the principles of Democraev." Don't put the workingmen to all that trouble. They would not unders a d-the middled documents if they got them. The surest way to give them the true light upon Democratic tariff principles is to send them a copy of The New-York evening Express Almanac for 1879. On page 236 of that publication there is a prospectus of The Express newquiter, starting off with this passure: "The New York Evening Express, the recognized daily exponent of Democratic principles, and the chosen regressing tive in New-York journalism of the great Democratic party. . The detoted champion of free trade, ocal self-government and sound currency. That advertisement is clear enough for anytony to understand, and it contains more truth than all the Democratic campaign documents put together. Headquarters for "facts and arguments which ex-

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Republican "First Voters"; clubs are numerous through the State, and are doing excellent work. Republicans in easting their ballots for the Republican Electoral ticket should not forget to give as many votes for Charles J. Folger, their deserving and able candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

General Grant described the political situation when he said to an acquaintaine on the cars on his way to the Rochester mass-meeting : We are making a good light, and all that is necessary to win is for the Republicans to present an unbroken from from now until the polis are closed."

The Republicans have made an excellent nomination for the Assembly in the IIId District of this city, in selecting Charles T. Dillingham, Mr. Dillingham is preminent in the book trade, and is a man whose character and shillities would give weight to the Republican side of the Chamber. fie is running in a district which is usually Demo-cratic, but the intelligent voters there could not do better than elect him without regard to party ques-

Abram S. Hewitt, in his Rochester speech, said: "I believe in a well-paid and a welldeluded it into putting its trust in about as silly a led community, and that such a conductor